CLOSED SHELF

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The People's Korea

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——Korean Red Cross Society Cables Its Japanese Counterpart——

Unconditional Extension of Current Repatriation Accord Demanded Again

PYONGYANG, August 5 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society today sent a telegram to the Japan Red Cross Society, the text of which reads:

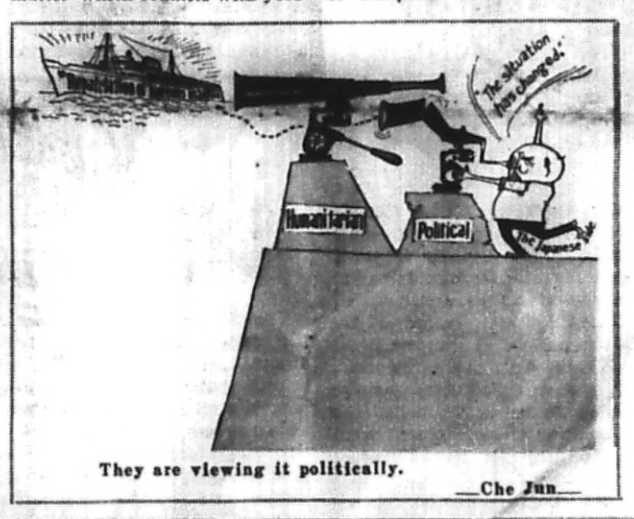
On receiving your reply to our proposal dated June 22 that the term of the agreement concerning the return home of the Korean citizens in Japan be extended as it is for another year, we have carefully examined it. We have noted the views of your Society that the return home operation for the Korean citizens in Japan should be continued. However, your opinion on amending the agreement was utterly incomprehensible to us. As a reason for the amending of the present agreement you argue that the return home operation "has entered a new stage," which is inconsistent with facts. The Korean citizens in Japan are still groaning under nonrights, national humiliation and difficulty of livelihood in a foreign country and there has been no change in their conditions. Many of them still wish to return home, and the return home operation is carried out normally and smoothly. As for our part, we are full prepared to continue to receive, as we did in the past, all the Korean citizens in Japan who wish to return home. Thus, there has been no change in the return home operation, nor can there be found any reason or condition for the amendment of the present agreement.

For the sole reason that the returnees have decreased in number, your Society alleges that the return home operation "has entered a new stage" and insists that their number be fixed at "about 200 in a batch per month."

However, taking into full consideration the possible increase of the number of those desiring to return home, Article 5, Paragraph 3 of the present agreement which you have proposed to amend stipulates explicitly that "this should be pertinently changed by mutual agreement between the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan according to the increase and decrease of the number of those desiring to return home." Therefore, it is quite unnecessary to amend this paragraph. What is more, should this flexible paragraph be amended as you insist, our operation will be confronted with difficulty when the number of those desiring to return home exceeds the 200 mark every month.

Nobody can ever assert that the number of returnees will not increase under the actual circumstances in which the Korean citizens in Japan whose livelihood is becoming all the more unstable are manifesting an anxious desire to extricate themselves from hardships in a foreign country as soon as possible and return to their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We consider that it is most appropriate and reasonable in every respect to keep the present agreement as it is now. The return home operation has been and is being carried out smoothly in accordance with the present agreement. And it is entirely inconceivable that there may be any obstacle in carrying out the operation in accordance with the agreement in future, too. In view of the actual situation as mentioned above, your proposal to delete Article 5, Paragraph 4 is unnecessary and it is also meaningless to change the term "hand over" into "take over."

As to your proposal to reduce the number of debarkation ports to one, that it, to use the port of Chongjin only, this is not a matter which conflicts with your interests and we can use not only the port of Chongjin but also Heungnam or Rajin as designated in the agreement according to our conditions. There is nothing new in your proposal to amend Article 9 of the agreement. We consider that the return home operation will never be hampered even if Article 9 of the present agreement is kept intact, since the term of the agreement should be extended as a matter of course as long as there are those who wish to return home. As is seen from the above-mentioned, a detailed analysis of your "draft agreement" and "reasons for proposals" has not provided us with any ground to agree to your proposal, but has led us to the conclusion that it is most reasonable to extend the term of the present agreement as it is for another year. In this connection, the Korean Red Cross Society is sending you our draft agreement through the leader of our delegation aboard the 98th repatriation ship, and expects that you will agree to it. With regard to any business matters which may arise in connection with the increase and decrease of the number of those desiring to return home, we deem it possible to solve them through negotiations between our two Red Cross Societies in accordance with the Article 5, Paragraph 3 of the agreement.



They are viewing it politically.

—Che Jun—

IOC Demands of S. Korean Olympic Committee Final Reply

PYONGYANG, August 6 (KCNA)—The Olympic Committee of the DPRK received on Aug. 4 a telegram from Otto Mayer, Chancellor of the International Olympic Committee.

The telegram informed the DPRK Olympic Committee that under the decision of the 59th IOC session on the formation of a North-South Korean united team the International Olympic Committee had urged the South Korean Olympic Committee to give final reply by September 1.

As was reported, the 59th IOC session decided to recognize the Olympic Committee of the DPRK as the representative of Korea in the International Olympic Games in case the Olympic Committee of South Korea does not agree to form a united team with the DPRK by September 1 and admit the separate team of the DPRK in 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games.

IABA Supports IOC Decision

Meanwhile, the Amateur Boxing Association of the DPRK received a letter from Lieutenant Colonel R.H. Russel, President of the International Amateur Boxing Association. He supported the decision of the International Olympic Committee to admit the separate team of the DPRK in the Olympic Games when the South Korean side refuses to agree to the formation of a united team. Enclosed in the letter was a copy of the letter sent by R.H. Russell to the secretary of the South Korean Amateur Boxing Federation urging the formation of a united team.

July Results in Conquest of Six Heights

PYONGYANG, August 6 (KCNA)—The workers of our country chalked up high results in July, the first month of the second half year, on the front of scaling the six heights and other fronts of all domains of the national economy.

—Agriculture—

On the front of conquering the height of 5 million tons of grain output this year, all the immediate farm work was carried out with flying colours in July in spite of unusually heavy rain. Agricultural cooperatives and state agricultural and stock farms throughout the country had weeded by the end of July 210,000 hectares more fields than the same time of last year.

The cold-bed seedlings transplanted on 52 per cent of the country's total paddy acreage have now grown higher than man's waist and maize plants yielded corn shoots as big as a forearm.

Rice, maize, bean and other grain crops, such industrial crops as cotton, hemp and flax, such oil-bearing crops as sesame, and sun-flower, and fruits are all doing better than usual.

The peasants all over the country have sown autumn vegetables such as radish and cabbage. They prepared as of the end of July 102.3 per cent of compost for next year's use as against the same time of last year by spurring on grass cutting.

—Textiles—

On the front of capturing the height of 250 million metres of fabric output for this year, the textile workers turned out 330,000 more metres of cloth in the first month of the second half year compared with the monthly average of the first half year.

A great change has taken place in the expansion of variety of textiles and in improvement of its qualitative composition. The central industrial mills for textiles have pulled their efforts on the production of winter cloth material since the beginning of the latter half of this year and have already turned out more than 4,000 kinds of trial products of fabric.

250,000 more metres of overcoat materials, woolen suit material, winter silk cloth for women and other twisted yarn fabrics than the plan have been put out.

—Fishery—

July, once called idle season in fishery, has been converted into a high fishing season thanks to the fierce "sixty day battle" for catching more than 100,000 cuttle fish as well as the "summer fishing battle."

In this way, the fishermen of the country caught daily in July some 500 more tons of marine products than in the same period of last year.

—Housing Construction—

Remarkable achievements were registered in July by the builders of houses for 200,000 families. The city constructors in Pyongyang, Hamheung, Chongjin, Nampo and Kaesong and in North and South Whanghai Provinces and North Pyungan had completed in July modern houses 1.6 times the monthly average in the second quarter year.

Constructors of Pyongyang completed in July twice as many modern houses as in June. The rural housing constructors throughout the country built in July modern houses for 750 households over and above the monthly average of the second quarter year.

—Iron and Steel—

On the front for taking the height of 1.2 million tons of steel, the pig iron output climbed in July to 114 per cent and steel to 100.4 per cent compared with the monthly average of the first half year. The output of the twice-processed products increased sharply in this period. The production plan for seamless steel pipes was carried out by 120 per cent, their output rising nearly 3.5 times as against the result of the same time of last year.

Meanwhile, the steel workers created possibilities for further expanding production by completing or nearly completing major projects including the new medium plate shop of the Sungjin Steel Works with a capacity of 80,000 tons and the molten iron pre-processing oven of the Whanghai Iron Works.

—Coal—

Fighting to conquer the height of 15 million tons of coal this year, the coal miners turned out last month over 187,000 more tons of coal than in the corresponding period of last year by keeping tunneling ahead of excavation.

The combined colliery in the Shinchang area, Anju, Aoji, Kowon and Ryongdeung collieries hewed 7,600 more tons of coal than the plan.

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Signal successes have also been reported from the spheres which are actively supporting the struggle for scaling the six heights.

In July, the machine factories under the Commission of Heavy Industry turned out machines and equipment 20 per cent higher than that in the same month of last year. The power output went up by 16 per cent and chemical fertilizers by 27 per cent above the figures of July, last year.

The cement factories turned out last month over 27,580 tons more cement than the monthly average in the first half of the year.

The railway freightage last month was seven per cent above that in the corresponding month of last year.

Great Changes in Remote Mountain County

SINUIJU, August 2 (KCNA)– In Byukdong County, North Pyungan Province, the arable land accounts for only 8 per cent of the total area, the remaining 92 per cent being mountains.

Today the people in the county are leading a life as bountiful as that of the rich in the past.

Only poverty was handed down to the inhabitants here from generation to generation. But now they do not think about how to eat, how to dress and to live but about how to lead a cultural life of higher standard.

Tractors are playing active role in tillage in these mountainous areas.

Such great changes have been effected through the implementation of the concrete instructions given by Premier Kim Il Sung. The Premier instructed the peasants here to make good use of mountains and thereby increase their sideline income, expand local industry and develop stock breeding with stress on herbivorous animals.

Thanks to the effective use of mountains, proportion of the income from collection of mountain resources in the annual income of the cooperatives in the county rose from 11 per cent in 1959 to 34.7 per cent in 1961, and it is expected to go up to 43.7 per cent this year.

The county set the scale of local industry in conformity with the mountain resources. In the year of the visit of the Premier, 8 local industrial factories such as textile, foodstuff and farm machine were built or expanded through a mass movement. The proportion of the local raw material in the local industrial facories in the county has grown from 40.1 per cent in 1959 to 48.5 per cent this year and the proportion of mechanisation has gone up from 4.9 per cent to 79.3 per cent.

As the result, the average monthly income per household of workers and office employees is double the 1959 figure. With the local industry advancing, the county covers its budgetary outlay with its own revenue, whereas every year more than 80 per cent of its expenditures were borne by the state in the past.

Meanwhile the county has largely developed animal husbandry with main emphasis on herbivorous animals in the expansive pastures in mountains. And today 11 kinds of milk products are turned out in the county.

The agricultural cooperatives in the county have improved crop distribution on an overall scale, with the result that 90 per cent of the dry fields are sown to maize.

The per-hectare yield of maize is expected this year to reach 2 to 2.5 tons.

The county, once a food-deficient county, sold last year to the state more than 2,000 tons of surplus grain.

Last year the average per-household income in the agricultural cooperatives in the county was 2.4 tons in grain, 650 kg in potatoes and 610 won in cash. The flower of socialism is in bloom in this remote mountain area, Byukdong county, too, thanks to the wise leadership of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung.

N. Korean Steel Industry Can Meet Demand of Home Industry

PYONGYANG, August 4 (KCNA)– North Korea's steel industry which is geared to scale the height of 1.2 million tons of steel this year made a new stride forward in the first half of this year. It overfulfilled the steel production plan for the first half year by 16 per cent, that of uppe by 6 per cent and pig iron by 16 per cent. Especially the ferro-alloy output plan was topped by 90 per cent.

In steel works the supply of raw materials has been improved and the time of a heat shortened by a wide margin thanks to the extensive introduction of advanced melting methods including the oxygen blasting method.

As against the corresponding period of last year, the daily average steel output per square meter bottom space at open-hearths upped by 2.4 per cent and the steel output per 1,000 kva transformer at electric hearths by 14 per cent.

As a result, in the first half of this year our steel industry turned out 3 times as much steel as was produced in the whole year of 1944, the closing year of the Japanese imperialist rule. Last year the output of standardised steel and pig iron grew 5 times respectively compared with the results at the end of the Japanese imperialist rule.

The variety and specifications of steel have also expanded. Over 20 kinds of steel and over 150 kinds of new standardised steel will be produced this year.

Now our country meets the demand of home industry for special steel, alloy steel and other kinds of steel.

This is one of the important successes made by our country in the past 17 years since our country was liberated from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist rule.

During the Japanese imperialist rule, Korea produced a meagre amount of steel, while turning out annually 3 million tons of iron ore. This umbalance has been removed. Now our metallurgical industry processes the whole amount of iron ore.

The disparity in the production of pig iron and steel has also been removed successfully. The proportion of steel output went up from 24 per cent in 1954 to 94 in 1958.

Big progress has been made in the utilization of home fuel which is aimed at establishing a self-supporting system of metallurgical industry.

Our metallurgical industry has already succeeded in turning out gas with anthracite and is successfully conducting the research for producing iron by use of it.

In the Seven-Year period (1961-1967), the steel output will grow 3.6 times, that of pig iron and luppe 2.7 times and rolled steel 3.6 times over 1961.

Every kind of iron and steel is being produced and used in every branch of national economy in North Korea.

Hungarian Parliament Supports SPA Message

PYONGYANG, August 2 (KCNA)– Ronai Sandor, Chairman of the State Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent to Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, a letter together with a resolution adopted on July 26 by the Foreign Relations Committee of the State Council of the Hungarian Republic, supporting the message of the Eleventh Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of our country addressed to the parliaments of all countries.

The resolution, denouncing the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. Army and its uninterrupted interference in the internal affairs of Korea, strongly demanded the U.S. government withdraw its army from South Korea.

Czechoslovak Parliament Also Supports SPA Message

PRAGUE, Agust 5 (HSINHUA)–The Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic discussed on August 3 the message of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the parliaments of all countries in the world and adopted a resolution supporting the just demand of the Korean people for the termination of the U.S. army's occupation of South Korea and the realization of the peaceful unification of the country, according to an August 5 Hsinhua report from Prague.

The resolution also stressed the necessity of the liquidation of the source of international tension which has been created in the Far East since the conversion of South Korea into a military base of U.S. imperialism.

Major Cities of Our Country (2)

Kimchaik—Workers' City

The city of Kimchaik on the northeastern coast of our country awakes early in the morning. Streets bustle from dawn with miners, steel fighters, fishermen and so on hurrying to their work places with fresh resolve to score greater labour achievements. Buses and commuters' cars carrying working people run through streets lined with modern flats.

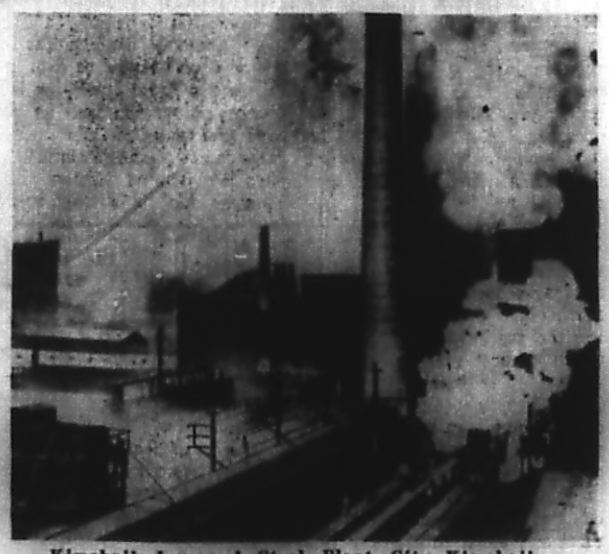
Located in this city are the Sungjin Steel Works, a leading special steel base of our country, the Sungjin Fireproof Material Factory producing most of the fireproof bricks needed for the metallurgical furnaces throughout the country, the Upuk Mica Mine, a big marble factory, a fishery office and so forth.

In the postwar period modern flats for more than 10,000 families, forty schools of different levels, 39 hospitals and clinics have been newly built in the city for the betterment of the living of the factory and office workers, technicians and their family members in the city.

Besides, over 130 stores and public catering and utility establishments have been erected.

Parks, cinema houses and clubs have also been built in all residential quarters. There are also bookshops, a city library and children's library.

On the scenic seashore and around spa's rest homes and sanatoria have been set up, where every year some 6,000 working people spend their holidays.



Kimchaik Iron and Steel Plant—City Kimchaik begins her routine life with vomiting vigorous smokes from chimneys of the Plant.

The looks and scale of the city have been changed beyond recognition. Before Liberation, the city was a small town. The bulk of the inhabitants there had no house of their own. In those days a cultural life was a dream for the working people. Big houses, and they were for the rich, were counted on the fingers.

During the past fatherland liberation war, 80-90 per cent of the city was reduced to heaps of ashes.

In the workers' city of Kimchaik this year flats for about 3,000 households will be built and the building of the Sungjin Industrial College with a total floor space of 10,000 square metre and other educational, cultural and public utility establishments will be newly erected. 50 per cent more funds than last year will be allocated for this.

The living of the citizens is becoming more bountiful with every passing day. Already modern flats for 400 households have been built and provided to working people this year.

Rural villages surrounding the city are developing into a solid supply centre for the working people in the city. Meat, vegetables, eggs, milk and others are produced in quantities there.

8th World Conference Against A & H Bombs Contributes to World Peace

—Ri Jin Gyu, Korean Chief Delegate Appraises Its Successes—

(1)

The 8th World Conference Against A and H Bombs and for Prevention of Nuclear War was held between Aug. 1 and 6 in Japan which serves as one of the most important U.S. bastions for nuclear war.

Participating in the conference were 86 delegates from 10 countries and 9 international organizations as well as 10,000 Japanese representatives. This year, too, a delegation of our homeland was unable to attend the conference due to the Japanese government's refusal to permit its entry into Japan. Consequently, the DPRK delegation was formed in Japan for the conference.

The conference adopted a protest, addressed to the Japanese government, holding it responsible for refusing to permit the delegation from the homeland to attend the conference.

The conference took place at a time when the U.S. imperialists were carrying out high altitude nuclear tests in the mid-Pacific as preparations for nuclear war and when U.S. provocative actions are ever more undisguised in the Far East, the Southeast Asia and other regions.

The U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces of the world were hell-bent on conducting vicious anti-Soviet and anti-Communist campaigns to undermine the conference. Their intrigue took the form of a move to make the conference protest against Soviet nuclear testing.

However, the conference ended successfully, demonstrating the might of the peace-loving forces defying a series of intrigues to sidetrack it from its just aim and to wreck it by force.

This success was solely due to the firm unity of the devoted Japanese peace-loving forces with those from abroad.

(2)

Many delegates made public and discussed concrete facts testifying U.S. imperialists' preparations – the largest in scale in world history–for a nuclear war.

Many delegates pointed out a series of facts showing that the U.S. imperialists are stationing some one million-strong army in some 70 countries and have 900 military bases in 35 countries.

Ri Jin Gyu, Korean Chief Delegate, at the rostrum of the closing session of the 8th World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Prevention of Nuclear War

They also exposed that the U.S. imperialists are changing Japan and West Germany into bastions for nuclear war.

Many delegates stated with indignation that the U.S. imperialists are to blame for preparations for nuclear war and are the enemy of peace and mankind.

Especially, U.S. imperialism was vehemently denounced for preparations for nuclear war and aggressive military maneuvers in South Korea, Japan, Okinawa, the Taiwan Straits, South Vietnam and so forth.

Even U.S. delegates stressed that the U.S. should be held responsible for the cold war, more than any other country," demanding that the U.S. government immediately stop their murderous acts in South Vietnam and remove the existing military bases from foreign countries.

The conference stressed that the testing, production, stockpiling and use of any kind of nuclear weapon should be completely banned and that all the existing nuclear weapons should be destroyed to prevent a nuclear war and that an agreement on banning nuclear weapon testing should be signed unconditionally and immediately.

The conference denounced the U.S. for postponing signing of an agreement on the prohibition of nuclear tests by insisting on the need for "inspecting" for reconnaissance purposes.

As to the demand that the conference should protest against Soviet nuclear testing, many delegates said that nuclear testing for defensive purposes should be distinguished from that for offensive ones.

Many delegates also stressed that the movement for prevention of nuclear war for peace could not be separated from the movement for national liberation and independence.

They also pointed out at the conference that movements for national independence in Afro-Asian and Latin American countries are dealing a fatal blow to the war-like imperialist forces, and that the more these movements develop, the more firmly world peace can be consolidated.

(3)

Supporting struggles against foreign interference and invasion as well as those for national independence and sovereignty, they stressed that peace movements should be firmly linked with struggles for national independence, and rally all peace-loving forces. Japanese delegates reported at the conference that preparations for nuclear war are made at some 200 U.S. military bases from Okinawa to the mainland of Japan.

They said that Japan, once the victim of atomic bombing, is threatening the peoples of Asia, not to speak of Japanese people, with its nuclear bombs.

The "Declaration" and "Recommendations on international common action" were prepared on the basis of reports and dicussions by the delegates.

Although these "Declaration" and "Recommendations" were introduced to the conference in the form of a "report" by chairman Yasui, we can regard them as resolutions, considering the fact that these reports and discussions were fully discussed and approved by an overwhelming majority of delegates at the plenary session of the Main Conference.

Especially, our delegates at the Steering and at Drafting Committees contributed greatly toward orienting discussions in the right direction when they digressed from the main issues.

Our delegates, adhering steadfastly to their basic principles, voiced opposition throughout the conference to erroneous views held by some delegates who presented urgent motions at the conference against Soviet nuclear testing and who tried to separate struggles against foreign military bases and for national independence from movements against nuclear tests.

Our delegates denounced forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists in all their reports and exposed their true nature, thereby bringing to light the fact that the root cause of the miseries of South Korea lied in the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and that the U.S. imperialists are introducing nuclear weapons into South Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement. They concluded that the U.S. imperialists is the enemy of the Korean people as well as the inveterate enemy of peace.

Stressing that peaceful solution of the Korean question is most important and urgently required for preventing nuclear war and maintaining peace in the Far East, the Korean delegation made the following proposals:

(1) The U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea immediately,

(2) Korea should be unified peacefully by the Korean people themselves, without any foreign intervention,

(3) In June of this year, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the South Korean authorities to conclude an agreement on banning the use of arms against each other and on reducing the strength of the armed forces of the two sides to a minimum, after the U.S. army is withdrawn from South Korea. This proposal must be realized, and

(4) All forms of maneuvers aiming to bring the so-called "South Korea-Japan Talks" to the earliest successful conclusion and to form what is called "the NEATO military alliance" must be smashed, together with the Japanese militarists' scheme to re-invade South Korea.

These proposals were approved and supported wholeheartedly by the Japanese as well as by other foreign delegations.

These proposals were fully incorporated in a report made at the preliminary session.

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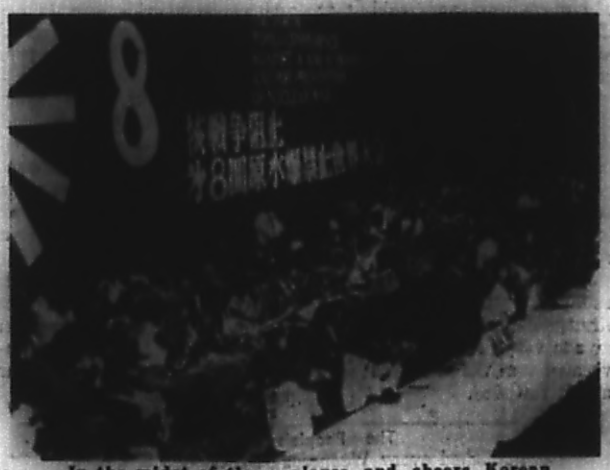
The successes of the conference will contribute greatly toward further developing international solidarity and cooperation, and toward mobilizing all the peace-loving forces of the world, so that national independence may be defended and that world peace be further consolidated.

Further, these successes will provide the Korean people with more favourable conditions for waging their struggles against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation and for early peaceful unfication of their country, convincing them more firmly of their victory.



In the midst of the applause and cheers, Korean delegates are being introduced at the opening session of the Main Conference. Standing in the front is the chief delegate Ri Jin Gyu.

More Newspapermen Arrested in S. Korea

SEOUL, Aug. 3–The South Korean "military regime" on August 2 arrested Ko Jai Wook, vice-president and editor-in chief of Tonga Ilbo, and Whang San Duk, a leader writer of the paper, according to press reports from Seoul.

The reports said that the arrest was made on account of the editorial of the paper "Referendum is not cure-all" dated July 28. But no more detailed reason is given.

The "military regime" authorities had been examining them since July 30 in connection with the editorial. On July 31 the police authorities seized the manuscripts of the editorials of the paper "Institution or revision of the Constitution?" dated July 17, the "Method of revising the Constitution and the time for the transfer of the power to the civilians" dated July 23 and the "Referendum is not cure-all" dated July 28.

A Kyodo report from Seoul on August 1 quoted a spokesman of the "military regime" as stating that "the demand is prevalent in the Supreme Council for approaching this question with a stern attitude."

The editorial of Tonga Ilbo of July 28, which was accused by military junta of its comment on the existing S. Korean "Constitution"

Discharged Inchon Dock Workers Demand Reinstatement

SEOUL, Aug. 8–Scores of discharged dock workers of South Korea, recently fought for their reinstatement, according to South Korean paper Tonga Ilbo.

The enterpriser laid them off on the charge of being in a "bad health."

The workers demanded unconditional re-employment, branding the enterpriser's excuse as ungrounded.

They went to the enterpriser for successive days to push through their demand. On July 16, they also went to the Inchon City Office and requested the authorities to make the enterpriser take them back on and pay compensation money.

Alarmed by the staunch attitude of the discharged workers, the enterpriser was obliged to promise to re-employ and pay compensation fees, the said paper reported.

U.S. Soldier Throws Korean Woman From Second Floor

A U.S. soldier threw a Korean woman from the second floor of a house down to the street in Seoul, according to a South Korean daily Tonga Ilbo report of July 16 from Seoul.

On July 15, an unidentified U.S. soldier intruded into the room of a Korean woman in Namyung Dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, and assaulted her in an attempt to violate her. But, when she stubbornly resisted, the Yankee soldier threw her from the second floor down to the street, causing her a heavy wound.

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (14)

(Continued)

It goes without saying that if there had not been the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, these difficulties could not have been overcome. Further, it should not escape our attention that the lofty sense of responsibility demonstrated by the people for the destiny of the Korean Revolution and high revolutionary zeal displayed by the people contributed greatly toward tiding over these obstacles.

Working out the new policy line that the national unification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves on the basis of democratic principles, Marshal Kim Il Sung left nothing undone in organizing and leading a nation-wide struggle to remove the grave danger of national partition confronting the Korean people in those days.

After the failure to achieve their aggressive designs in the Soviet-U.S. Joint Commission, the U.S. imperialists illegally placed the Korean question on the agenda of the United Nations. Further, by utilizing this world organization, they succeeded in founding unilaterally puppet "regime," with the aim to perpetuate the split of Korea and to make this government serve as a tool in their plan to realize their aggressive ambition in the country.

In the face of this dangerous situation created by U.S. imperialism, it was imperative for the Korean people to resort boldly to resolute measures to overcome this crisis of national division.

At a time when the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were crazily endeavouring to create in South Korea a puppet "regime" through unjustifiable means "under the supervision of the United Nations," the Marshal worked out a great plan, which outlined a Democratic People's Republic of Korea to be founded on the basis of the will expressed freely by the Korean people—a really unified, democratic government which was to carry out the most important national task of realizing the unification of Korea as soon as possible.

In the critical situation at that time, this plan was a bold and wise policy line which indicated to the Korean people how they could take the initiative in the struggle, in order to frustrate any plot of the enemy and their lackeys, and which course they should take, in order to open a new phase in the struggle for the unification of their country.

Already at that time, the Korean people were fully equipped with material and political capacity necessary to carry out this policy line, and their power was accumulated thanks to direct guidance by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Meanwhile, this policy line, when it was first published by the Marshal, was hailed and supported enthusiastically by all the Korean people.

In April of 1948, a conference was held at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang, with the participation of the representatives of all the political parties and social organizations throughout the country, including even those from right-wing political parties in South Korea. At the conference, a policy line for unifying Korea was discussed and won wholehearted support from all the patriotic participants who desired sincerely autonomous, peaceful unification of their country.

With this support for the policy line vehemently expressed by the participants, Marshal Kim Il Sung did his best in mobilizing the masses in the struggle for boycotting the traitorous election scheduled to be held unilaterally throughout South Korea.

Indeed, harsh and bitter struggles were waged on a nation-wide scale for national salvation against the election.

Practically everywhere in South Korea, the police ran amock, raiding the masses. Great confusion was caused at many polling stations, as ballot boxes were destroyed or burnt.

As a result, contrary to their expectation, the U.S. imperialists failed in holding the election successfully, the election which they engineered unjustifiably throughout South Korea, because the South Korean people rose up in their struggle against the election, and carried it out fully in accordance with the correct policy line formulated by the Marshal.

Marshal Kim Il Sung concentrated his efforts on developing further this daily mounting fighting spirit of the Korean popular masses against U.S. imperialism in the direction of a struggle demanding a general election throughout the South and North of the country, as an important step toward founding a Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(To be continued)

Chung Da San, Korean Materialist Thinker

PYONGYANG, August 4 (KCNA)—The day of August 5 fell on the bicentenary of the birth of Chung Da San (1762-1836), an encyclopaedic scholar, outstanding thinker and ardent patriot of Korea.

We present to our readers the ideas of Chung Da San on natural sciences in commemoration of bicentenary of his birth.

Chung Da San was not only a great thinker and realistic writer but also a permanent encyclopaedic scholar in the field of natural sciences and technology.

His cosmic outlook on which his ideas on natural sciences were founded was completely materialistic.

On the basis of his materialistic ideas on nature, he sought the foundation of each natural phenomenon in material, then clarified its law and conducted a host of observations and experiments in order to substantiate his theory.

Chung Da San saw all the natural phenomana as moving and changing in accordance with definite laws and made clear the law of motion.

He was convinced of the law-governedness in the movement of heavenly bodies and the development of all things and manifested his idea on the possibility of knowing the world.

Proceeding from such stand and study method, Chung Da San attached weighty significance to the study of astronomy in his scientific research.

While studying the ebb and flow phenomenon on the western coast of our country, he proved definitely the gravitation between the earth and moon, between the earth and the sun.

On the basis of such analysis, Chung Da San proved the reason why there is no ebb and flow phenomenon on the eastern coast of our country and said that there is no ebb and flow phenomenon at the south and north poles of the earth.

In particular, he opposed the religious views on the basis of the scientific achievements made in the fields of astronomy and geography. In his book, "Jikodosul" he criticized the prevailing theory that the heaven was round and the earth square, which was held by the Chu Tzu school endorsed by the ruling classes, firmly opposed the religious, mystic views of nature, and advocated that the earth was round and it revolved.

A grand meeting held on Aug. 4 at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang, in commemoration of the bicentenary of the birth of Chung Da San.

The improvement made in the construction of the wall and the crane he made are of great value even viewed from the standpoint of modern sciences. This shows the depth of his knowledge of the major laws of dynamics, physics and engineering.

During his life he never stopped his study of medical science with the aim of relieving the sufferings of the people and extending their life span.

He had a hand himself in medical treatment and published medical books, too.

Chung Da San could attain such profound and wide range of knowledge in the domains of natural science and technique, because he consistently upheld the stand of seeking the truth through facts in science and technique, studied and assimilated the achievements of the past and experiences of foreign lands and moved forward for new creative initiative, adhering to a self-independent viewpoint.

His outstanding exploits made in natural science and technique as well as his exploits made in literature and other fields enriched the treasure-house of our precious national culture.

Korean Young Artists Win 51 Medals At Helsinki Festival

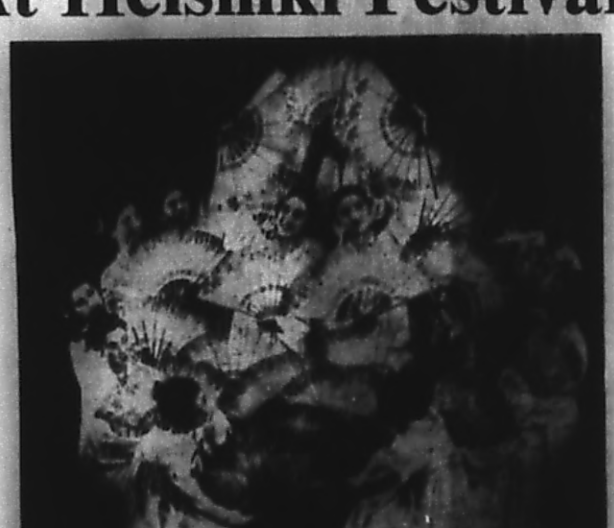
On the stage of the Helsinki Festival attended by youths and students from 140 countries, the youth and students delegation and artists of our country demonstrated to the full the heroic stamina of the Korean people in the age of the Workres' Party, as well as the might of the arts of socialist realism which have been brought into full blossom under the leadership of the Party. They manifested once again the desire for strengthening friendship and solidarity with the youths and people of the world in the struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists' machinations of war aggression and for the defence of peace and achievements of social progress.

The Korean people highly praise the activities and outstanding successes of our youth and students delegation and art troupe.

Through the whole course of the festival our art troupe displayed to the full the cream of our arts, the arts of Party, popular and national characters, which have brilliantly been developed thanks to the correct literary and art policy of the Korean Workers' Party. They added luster to our arts of the Chullima age, the "acme of art of the world" and "art as a torchlight dispelling darkness."

During the festival, the Korean Art Troupe won 51 medals including 31 gold medals. As this figure shows, our art troupe carried off prizes on almost all numbers, thus enjoying the highest appreciation among the participants from various countries.

Our music and dance works based on contemporary theme showed through the music language and dance movements the honour of labour, joy of life and bright hope for the morrow of our people who are advancing at the speed of Chullima.



At the 8th World Youth and Students Festival in Helsinki, Korean young artists won 31 gold medals, 10 silver medals, 10 bronze medals, 51 in all. Photo shows a scene from the "Fan Dance," gold medal winner.

In the festival the Korean artists sang the triumph of the policy of our Party for developing the literature and arts of our country in compliance with the grand reality of socialist construction by establishing "jooche" and carrying forward the legacies of the longstanding national culture, while absorbing the fine experiences of the advanced countries. At the same time, they proved how great is the vitality of the arts of our Party which have resolutely defended the banner of socialist realism through uncompromising struggle against the infiltration of all hues of ideas of corrupt and degenerated reactionary bourgeois literature and arts, and substantiated anew the truth that what is really beautiful is life and creative labour.

The Korean Workers' Party has made our national arts flowering under our socialist system, in which exploitation and all oppressions have been eliminated and all people are enjoying happy, bountiful life. The correctness of this literary and art policy was clearly proved at the Helsinki Festival by the great successes of our art troupe.

The successes of our young art troupe once again demonstrated on the world festival arena the superiority of our social system and the correctness of the literary and art line of the Workers' Party.

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